

NEW MEMBRACIDÆ, I

BY FREDERIC W. GODING

The Australian species of Membracidæ described below were received after the publication of the Monograph of the Australian Membracidæ.

Subfamily Centrotinæ

Eutryonia gracilis new species.

Piceous, densely and coarsely punctured, with golden pubescence.

Head with eyes nearly equal to width between humerals, longer than wide between eyes, base broadly arcuate, rugose, apex acute recurved, genæ with three denticles; eyes very large, globular, pearly gray, produced beyond sides of pronotum; ocelli nearly equidistant, slightly above a line through center of eyes.

Pronotum tumid, elevated above in a long slender erect compressed process, emitting from its summit each side a long horizontal style slightly recurved, their front margin forming a crescent, sides parallel and suddenly acuminate, a carina extending from beneath each tip down to scutellar notch, the two tubercles on hind margin small; a percurrent median carina; humerals prominent, obtuse; posterior process slender, triquetrous, seen from side broadly sinuate, the apical third following the curve of apical margin of tegmina, the apex almost reaching their tips, basal two-thirds yellow. Sides scutellum broadly uncovered, concolorous, punctured, apex covered.

Tegmina ample, far surpassing apex abdomen, pale ferruginous, punctured, base and costal margin dark ferruginous and densely punctate; clavus hardly acuminate, two veins, the exterior vein joining margin at middle; radial and interior ulnar veins percurrent, exterior ulnar vein forked at middle, enclosing interior discoidal cell; five apical cells and two discoidal cells, the exterior cell one-half size of interior cell, its base sessile. Wings with four apical cells.

Below the body concolorous, legs pale ferruginous, front and middle tibiae slightly dilated.

Type, ♀; long. 6 mm.; lat. inter hum. 2 mm.; alt. 5 mm.; cotype, ♂; differs only in pale margins abdominal segments, and slightly smaller size; Kuranda, Queensland (Dodd). In collection F. W. G.

It differs from the other members of the genus in the slenderer form, long slender lateral branches and slender summit of front pronotal process, without luteous marks, and the basal third of posterior pronotal process yellow.

The genus *Gelastorrhachis* Kirk. is identical with *Eutryonia* Godg., *G. diadema* being *Eutryonia monstrifer* Walk.; *G. clavata* Kirk. is a good species of *Eutryonia*. *Sarantus nobilis* Kirk. = *S. wallacei* Stål.

***Acanthucus flavidorsus* new species.**

Ferruginous, densely yellow pubescent, punctured, suprahumeral and apical third of posterior pronotal process piceous, middle third yellow.

Similar to *trispinifer* Fairm.; it differs in the base of third apical cell of tegmina being strongly curved posteriorly, suprahumeral piceous and slightly inclined forward, its tips recurved; middle third of posterior pronotal process yellow and apical third piceous, its tip extending behind abdomen almost to tips tegmina.

Type, ♀; long. 5 mm.; lat. 1.5 mm.; alt. pron. 2 mm.; cotype, ♀, and three ♀ paratypes, one slightly smaller and darker color; all from Tweed River, N. S. W., Australia (Froggatt). In collection F. W. G.

***Sertorius acuticornis* new species.**

Purplish-black, shining, coarsely and evenly punctured, with short pale yellow pubescence.

Head finely punctate, base broadly sinuate, with eyes slightly wider than base pronotum, genæ rounded from eyes to clypeus which is triangular, a tubercle each side of base, apex acute, not recurved; eyes prominent, brownish gray; ocelli large, equidistant, slightly above center of eyes.

Pronotum elevated and convex in front, produced each side high above humeral in a rather long flat compressed acuminate horn directed outward, well upward, hind margin straight, front margin curved backward, both margins sharp; humeral prominent, rather acute; percurrent median carina; posterior process deeply notched each side at base, slender, sides parallel to middle, then gradually acuminate, dorsum seen from side broadly sinuate, apical third decurved with apical margins tegmina almost to their tips, the process triquetrous. Broad sides scutellum densely creamy pubescent.

Tegmina ample, fuscous hyaline; clavus piceous coriaceous and punctured on basal third, membranous posteriorly, a small decolorized spot just behind its apex which is not gradually acuminate, its exterior vein joining margin just in front; radial vein of corium forked at base of first apical cell, exterior ulnar vein forked slightly behind middle at the base of interior discoidal cell, interior ulnar vein percurrent to base of fifth apical cell, a transverse venule close to bases of two ulnar veins; five apical elongate cells and two discoidal cells, the exterior slightly smaller, nearly triangular, base sessile; wings with four apical cells.

Below the body dull black, sides of chest densely and extensively pale yellow pubescent; legs fuscous, tarsi paler, tibiæ not dilated.

Type, ♀; long. 7 mm.; lat. 2.5 mm.; alt. pron. 2 mm.; paratypes, ♂, slightly smaller, and ♂, equal to type, Kuranda, Queensland (Dodd). Collection F. W. G.

Somewhat resembles *australis* Fairm., the suprahumeral much longer and stronger, with different shape and direction, longer posterior pronotal process, and darker tegmina.

Sextius tenuis new species.

Pale ferruginous yellow, tips suprahumeral and median carina piceous, distinctly and evenly punctured.

Head quadrangular, base slightly sinuate, apex truncate; eyes prominent, globular, pearly gray; ocelli slightly above center of eyes and slightly nearer to them.

Pronotum strongly depressed, median carina very distinct, percurrent; suprahumeral short, conical, directed outward forward and well upward, a distinct carina extending along front margin which with tips are fuscous; posterior process with altitude and width at base equal, very slender, apex decurved to tips tegmina. Sides scutellum yellow.

Tegmina hyaline, veins pale ferruginous yellow, apical part with very few irregular transverse venules, the venation approaching the normal; five apical cells and two discoidal cells, the exterior one-half size of interior cell. Wings with four apical cells.

Below the body and legs yellow, front and middle tibiae slightly dilated.

Type, ♀; long. 5 mm.; lat. 1.5 mm.; alt. 2 mm.; Homebush, N. S. W. (Lea); cotype, ♂, slightly smaller than type but similar, South Australia (Tepper); paratype, ♀, similar to type, Victoria, Australia (Stowell). In collection F. W. G.

Differs from the other species of the genus in smaller size, slenderer and much more depressed, the direction of suprahumeral the tips of which are considerably above the line of dorsum, while in the other species they are level with or extend below dorsal line; from *longinotum* Kirk., the only species of the genus already described with posterior process long as tegmina, it differs in much slenderer posterior process, the higher tips of suprahumeral, and the more nearly normal venation of corium.

Subfamily Darninae

PARAGARA new genus.

Densely and evenly punctate, and densely golden pubescent.

Head triangular, longer than broad, rounded forward from base and curved downward and backward from middle to apex; base sinuate; ocelli distant from base, on a line with superior margin of and approaching eyes which are large and prominent.

Pronotum tumid, forming a dome-like elevation, unarmed above humeral and in front, with a strongly elevated percurrent carina but not foliaceous; humeral prominent; seen from the side, the outline is semicircular from

base in front to base posterior process; base of posterior process broad, covering scutellum, seen from above gradually acuminate to apex which extends beyond tip of abdomen and interior angle of tegmina; seen from the side it is roundly elevated from base to apex and tectiform and moderately high, gradually elevated in a curve above apex of abdomen.

Tegmina one-half as broad as long, basal half opaque, apical half sordid hyaline vitreous, apices obliquely narrowed to obtuse exterior angle; three longitudinal veins emitted from base of corium, radial forked well towards apex to receive exterior discoidal cell, ulnar veins simple, space between radial vein and costa broad coriaceous and densely punctate; two discoidal cells, nearly equal, interior cell sessile, its base a transverse venule between ulnar veins behind middle; five apical cells, third sessile base truncate; basal half clavus coriaceous, punctate, not gradually acuminate, venation not easily seen. Wings with four apical cells.

Abdomen robust; legs slender, tarsi all short. Genotype, *P. tholoidea*.

***Paragara tholoidea* new species.**

Piceous brown, golden pubescent; head piceous.

Pronotum with median carina, piceous brown, base posterior process, coriaceous part of tegmina, ferruginous, segmental margins and apex abdomen paler; apical half tegmina sordid hyaline, a transverse band at apical third, and spot on apex of clavus, brown; legs pale ferruginous.

Type, ♀; long. 3 mm.; lat. 1 mm.; cotype, ♂, similar, slightly smaller, Napo River, near Tena, Ecuador (Felton). In collection F. W. G.

The pronotum closely resembles that shown in the figure of *Gargara sinuata* Funkh., in *JOUR. N. Y. ENT. SOC.*, xxii, pl. 6, f. 7, from Banguay Island, East Indies, the apical part of the posterior process being curved away from the abdomen.